

## CARRANZA ISSUES MANIFESTO TO U. S.

AMERICANS MUST STAY OUT UNLESS THEY GRANT HIM SIMILAR RIGHTS.

### MUST BE A MUTUAL AFFAIR

United States Must Not Send Armed Force After Villa Without Reciprocal Privilege.

Mexico City.—General Carranza issued a manifesto to the Nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican Government grant the right to the United States to violate the Mexican territory by sending in an armed force in pursuit of Villa without consent and the reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted.

"I am sure that I interpret in this matter the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will comply in a dignified manner with their duty by the sacrifice what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty. Unfortunately, this drags us into a war which the United States can never justify. We will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences. Upon the heads of the traitorous Mexicans who within and without this country have labored to produce this result, will fall the inexorable justice of the people.

"Because of the assault which Francisco Villa and the bandits who accompanied him made on the town of Columbus, in American territory, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants, soldiers as well as civilians, the international situation in these moments is very delicate as the North American press have excited their people against Mexico and the government of that country has discussed the situation in the American Congress, members of which have advised intervention.

"The constitutional government which I have the honor to represent is also occupied diligently in an effort to solve this delicate situation, trying at all costs to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico.

#### Historical Precedents Cited.

"I have addressed the Government of the United States through the foreign office, stating that the invasion of Villa has historical precedents, as in the years 1880 and 1886 two parties of Indians coming from the United States invaded Sonora and Chihuahua, committing crimes and depredations on the lives and properties of Mexicans.

"It was then agreed between the governments of the two countries to permit the respective passage of armed forces, resulting in the extermination of the Indians. I have asked the American Government to pursue a like course in order to solve future difficulties, should they arise, noting that Villa and his companions are a group of bandits, whose acts the Mexican Government or people would not be responsible for, and that his reprehensible conduct is due to instigations of the reactionary element, that, lacking patriotism and convinced of its defeat, is trying by all means to bring on armed intervention.

"I have not yet received the answer of the American Government and from the reports of my chiefs along the frontier I learn that the American forces are mobilizing to pursue and capture and deliver him to the Mexican authorities; that the expedition is in the nature of a punitive campaign, and that the sovereignty of Mexico will be respected.

"The constitutional government has given instructions to its confidential agent at Washington immediately to make representations that under no circumstances will any motive, be the reasons or explanations of the United States what they may, justify the armed invasion of Mexican territory without reciprocal rights being granted to the Mexicans and that not for an instant will the invasion of Mexican territory or an outrage to its dignity be tolerated.

"I am sure that in this I interpret the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will worthily comply with their duty, by the sacrifices what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty. If, unfortunately, we are dragged into a war, which the United States can never justify, we will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences, but will serve as instruments for Mexican traitors within and without our country who have long labored to produce this result and upon their heads will fall the inexorable justice of the Mexican people."

#### Three Regiments Get Orders.

Washington.—General Funston asked the war department for four additional regiments of cavalry for patrol duty on the Mexican border. General Scott, chief of staff, immediately issued orders for the First Cavalry at Monterey, Cal.; the Eleventh, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the Twelfth, at Fort Robinson, Neb., to proceed at once to the border.

The Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Va., was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move.

## FUNSTON'S PLANS ARE KEPT SECRET

RIGID CENSORSHIP REGARDING MOVEMENT AGAINST VILLA AND BANDITS.

### THREE REGIMENTS ARE SENT

No Call For National Guard is Contemplated.—Troops May Have Crossed Border.

Washington.—Secrecy regarding General Funston's plans for moving against Villa and his bandits has been so rigidly enforced at the war department that even high officials of the government are in doubt as to whether American troops actually had crossed the Mexican border.

Secretary Baker announced that the Twenty-third Infantry, now at Galveston, Tex., had been ordered to El Paso because of fear of Mexican attacks felt in many towns along the border. The regiment, about 1,000 strong, will be stationed at points designated by General Funston.

The order to the Twenty-third, the Secretary said, was the only important development of the day of which the department had any knowledge, and that nothing had come from any other source indicating that the advance guard of the expeditionary force was already on Mexican soil. He said he would make known the fact that the expedition was on its way just as soon as the news reached him.

Questioned as to the messages that had come, the Secretary admitted that there was nothing directly denying reports that the border had been crossed. He said he had nothing to add to or detract from his previous statement that General Funston had full authority to proceed whenever he was ready. The secretary emphasized the fact that any steps taken by the army would be in full recognition of Mexican sovereignty. He declined to discuss further the question of what action the de facto government might take as a result of the sending of American troops in pursuit of the bandits.

#### NEW BLOW AT FRENCH LINES.

Germans Smash in Aisne Salient, and Push on Toward Fort.

London.—A new stroke has been delivered by the German forces in their attempts to test the French lines west of the Verdun sector. This was delivered on the Aisne front, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, where French positions south and southwest of Ville-aux-Bois were attacked by Saxon regiments.

Along a front of more than three-quarters of a mile the Kaiser's troops penetrated for a depth of two-thirds of a mile, according to Berlin, which states that 737 men and officers were taken prisoners and some small artillery captured, all at small loss.

#### Norwegian Silius Torpedoed.

Paris.—Seven of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was torpedoed and sunk were Americans. The Silius left New York on Feb. 4 for Havre. The Petit Parisien says that one of the Americans on the Silius suffered serious injuries of the legs and was taken to the Pasteur Hospital. He is John Hartmann, 18 years old. It is reported that Captain Syvertsen of the Silius was drowned, and that two sailors are missing. The remaining members of the crew were saved.

#### Army Auto Trucks in Use.

Washington.—The campaign in northern Mexico to capture Francisco Villa will see the formation of the first auto-truck companies to be organized for the United States Army, according to a statement made by Colonel A. L. Smith, the depot quartermaster stationed in this city.

#### W. C. Robinson, Aviator, Killed.

Grinnell, Iowa.—W. C. Robinson, an aviator, was killed when a biplane in which he was trying for an altitude record fell from a height of 13,000 feet.

#### Governor Regrets Move.

Vera Cruz.—General Heriberto Jara, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when informed of the intention of the United States Government to send troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, took a grave and regretful view of the situation.

#### FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Private James P. Taylor, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry, wounded at Columbus, N. M., March 9, in the Villa riot, died March 10.

Mexicans have put a ban on all American newspapers. The first aero squadron, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, will be a part of the expeditionary force against Villa.

The British fleet auxiliary Fauvette, a vessel of 2,644 tons, has been lost together with 14 members of her crew by striking a mine off the east coast of England.

The total losses of the French, according to General Gallieni's statement, has reached 2,500,000, while the British up to the present have lost 800,000.



- 1—Where Villa and his band crossed boundary and attacked town of Columbus, N. M.
- 2—Villa raiders reported to have again crossed boundary west of Columbus.
- 3—Thirteenth United States cavalry pursues Villa raiders 15 miles south of boundary.

## VILLA RAIDS COLUMBUS EXPLAINS POSITION TAKEN

VILLA AND 500 MEN CROSS BORDER AND RAID AMERICAN TOWN.

U. S. Troopers Follow Villa Band Across Border.—Washington Behind Col. Slocum's Action.

Columbus, N. M.—Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican bandit, raided United States territory. With 500 men he attacked Columbus, killed at least 16 Americans and fired many buildings before he was driven back across the international border.

Not less than 250 troopers of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry followed the Villa band into Mexico. Reports to Col. H. J. Slocum, commanding United States troops at this point stated that Villa had made a stand 15 miles south of the border where spirited fighting ensued. In this engagement an unnamed private was killed and Capt. George Williams, adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry was wounded.

The raid on American territory proved costly to the bandit chieftain. The bodies of 18 bandits, including Pablo Lopez, second in command, had been gathered and burned before noon and troopers reported an undetermined number of dead still lying in the brush. Led to the attack under the slogan:

"Death to the Americans," Villa's followers fought with desperation. Just before dawn they crept along ditches, skirting the United States cavalry camp and rushed the sleeping town, firing heavily.

The first volley brought American troopers into almost instant action. While a portion of the raiders engaged the cavalry, others began applying the torch and shooting American civilians who ventured from the buildings. Lights in homes and public buildings immediately became targets for snipers posted at Villa's direction. Other bandits creeping close to American homes, enticed a number of civilians into the open with English spoken invitations. A number of fatalities are attributed to this ruse.

Stores were looted, oil was poured upon frame structures, and the match applied by still other bandits. The postoffice was raided, furniture smashed, but the looters secured only one small registered package.

The casualties of the Thirteenth Cavalry in the fighting at Columbus were seven killed and six wounded. Villa's total losses in the day's fight were estimated in excess of 100 killed and twice as many wounded.

#### American Soldiers Killed:

Frank Kendvall, horse shoer, Troop K; Sergeant Marg A. Dobbs, machine gun troop; Corporal Paul Simon; Sergeant John Nivergelt, band; Corporal Harry Wiswall, Troop G; Fred A. Griffin, private, Troop K.

The wounded: Jesse P. Taylor, Troop F; Thomas Butler, Troop F; Theodore Kalkorke, Troop L; Michael Barmazel, machine gun troop; John Yarborough, Troop K; James Venner, Troop M; John Keogh, Troop G; Lieut. C. C. Benson, Troop G.

The known civilian dead: A. L. Ritchie, hotel proprietor; Walter Walker, customs rider; Milton James, Mrs. Milton James, J. S. Dean, C. C. Miller, druggist; W. R. Walker, guest Central hotel; J. J. Moore, merchant.

#### British Asked for Information.

Washington.—The United States has asked Great Britain for a copy of the confidential instructions to commanders of British merchant vessels, which Germany claims prove that merchantmen armed ostensibly for defensive purposes have orders to act offensively against German and Austrian submarines.

#### Squarely Behind Slocum.

Washington.—Washington stands squarely behind Colonel Slocum in sending cavalry into Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws who raided Columbus, N. M., murdering American soldiers and citizens. Secretary Lansing informed the de facto government of Mexico through Elisco Arredondo, its Ambassador designate here, that he trusted no objection would be made to the action of the American troops, they having followed what is known in military circles as a "hot trail."

SHE WILL RESPECT INTERNATIONAL LAW IF GREAT BRITAIN WILL.

Bernstorff Hands Lansing Formal Review.—President Wilson is Considering Next Step to Take.

Washington.—Germany made a further explanation to the United States of the position it has taken in regard to armed merchant vessels of the Entente Allies.

Count von Bernstorff handed Secretary Lansing a formal memorandum which, after reviewing the events leading up to Germany's recent decision to treat armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers, conceded that existing international law does not regulate the use of submarines, indicated a willingness to conduct undersea warfare in accordance with the law prevailing at the outbreak of the war providing Great Britain and her Allies would regard the same laws, and expressed the hope that the people of the United States, remembering the long-existing friendly relations between the two nations, would appreciate the German position. The memorandum was submitted to President Wilson shortly after its receipt. It will be considered, together with other documents from the German Government in determining what shall be the next step of the United States in the submarine negotiations.

### COL. H. J. SLOCUM



In command of the Thirteenth cavalry at Columbus, N. M., who sent soldiers across the border in pursuit of Villa and his bandits.

#### CAN AFFORD PROTECTION.

Washington.—Approximately a billion and a half dollars for new ships and an annual upkeep charge of \$760,000,000 is what Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, estimates it would cost to carry out the navy general board's recommendation that the American navy should equal the most powerful fleet afloat by not later than 1925.

The admiral's estimate was given in testimony before the house naval committee. Representative Callaway called attention to reports that Great Britain had added nearly a million tons to her fighting ships since the war began. He asked if the situation was not "hopeless." Admiral Fletcher thought not, adding that judging by its great wealth, the United States could well afford to give its interests the same protection that other nations thought necessary.

#### Brandels Public Hearings End.

Washington.—Public hearings on the nomination of Louis D. Brandels of Boston to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, were terminated by the judiciary subcommittee of the senate. The inquiry has been in progress for a month. The subcommittee gave no indication as to when it would report to the judiciary committee. Testimony of 39 witnesses was taken during the investigation. George R. Nutter, of the Brandels law firm, was present to be heard but was not called.

## AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS BORDER

PRESIDENT ORDERS UNITED STATES TROOPS TO CAPTURE OR KILL VILLA.

### AID CARRANZA GOVERNMENT

General Funston Will Lead 5,000 Men on Expedition Into Mexican Territory.

Washington.—American troops were ordered across the Mexican border by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits dead or alive. Under the direction if not actually the leadership of General Funston, who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single-handed, American columns are moving into Mexico. They go to meet about 3,000 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled.

Whether this long-deferred armed action which begins purely as a punitive measure to clear northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands over which General Carranza has no control shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico, depends in a large measure upon General Carranza and the Mexican people.

It begins with President Wilson's declaration that it is entirely in aid of the Carranza Government and without thought of aggression. This statement prepared by the President himself, was given out at the White House.

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays. This can be done and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that Republic."

President Wilson's decision to depart from the policy of watchful waiting, hastened by the Columbus massacre, was announced after it had been unanimously approved by the Cabinet and Administration leaders in Congress. The President's position was explained fully to the latter, who agreed that he would not be embarrassed at this time by discussions of a minority which might arouse trouble in Mexico.

After a brief Cabinet meeting at which the President was described as being as determined to eliminate Villa as he was to eliminate Huerta, Secretary Baker hurried to the War Department and his first act in office sent orders to the border troops.

Soon after the Army general staff assembled and conferred over the plans, long drawn and perfected since the Mexican situation loomed up as a disturbed to the peace of the United States.

General Funston telegraphed, urging utmost secrecy of the Army's plans. The border is honeycombed with Mexican spies, and it was agreed that the expedition would be pushed to success by keeping Villa and his men ignorant of its movements. It is possible that no correspondents will be permitted to accompany the columns. At any rate a strict censorship will be imposed.

#### 800 Roughriders Ready.

Dallas, Texas.—A regiment of rough riders, organized in advance of the Mexican crisis, is awaiting acceptance by the Government, according to E. W. Edwards, a Dallas business man and veteran of the Spanish-American war. The regiment which Mr. Edwards organized is called the "Texas Mavericks," and is composed of 800 men.

#### American Rancher Killed.

Bisbee, Ariz.—An American rancher was killed when a band of approximately 200 Mexican bandits crossed the border southeast of Osborne Junction, Ariz., according to reports reaching here.

The German casualties, as reported in a dispatch from London, are officially stated to be 2,667,372.

#### Headed for Mormon Colony.

El Paso, Texas.—Villa is headed directly for Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, in order to attack the 500 Mormons settled in that section, according to a report received at Juarez by General Gavira, from General Bertaini.

#### Carranza Troops Near Border.

Columbus, N. M.—Twelve hundred Carranza troops, flying a black and white flag to distinguish them so that American soldiers would not mistake them for bandits, reached Palomas, six miles south of Columbus.

#### Villa Contemplated Invasion.

Columbus, N. M.—An invitation to Gen. Emiliano Zapata to march north and join in an attack on the United States was sent by General Villa in January, according to a copy of a letter found among Villa's captured papers. "I shall not expend another shell on brother Mexicans," Villa wrote in the letter, "but will prepare and organize to attack the Americans on their own soil and let them know that Mexico is a land of the free and the tomb of thornless crowns and traitors."

## IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Italy exports from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of human hair annually.

#### It Takes the Fire Out.

To take the fire out of a burn or scald quickly use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Apply it lightly at once and the inflamed skin should be quickly cooled. Be prepared for accidents by always having a bottle on hand. Adv.

Makers of alarm clocks are among those who do a rousing business.

## YOUR GRAY, FADED OR GRAY-STREAKED HAIR EVENLY DARKENED WITHOUT DYES

Do this: Apply like a shampoo Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer to your hair and scalp, and dry hair in sunlight. A few applications like this turn all your gray, faded, dry or gray-streaked hair to an even, beautiful dark shade. Q-Ban also makes scalp and entire head of hair healthy, so all your hair (whether gray or not) is left soft, fluffy, lustrous, wavy, thick, evenly dark, charming and fascinating, without even a trace of gray hair showing. Insist on having Q-Ban, as it is harmless—no dye—but guaranteed to darken gray hair or money returned. Big bottle 50c at druggists' or sent prepaid. Address Q-Ban, Front St., Memphis, Tenn.—Advertisement.

#### His Prospective Revenge.

"You miserable fastidier!" we thundered. "Are you not ashamed of yourself? We were in Oklahoma City last week, and there gave you a lesson on your plea that you wished to raise the price of a ticket to Fort Scott, where you had a brother-in-law. No doubt at Fort Scott you made the statement that your brother-in-law was here in Kansas City. Now you aver that he is in Moberly, and—"

"Yes, and—drat him!" the wretch replied. "By the time I get there he probably will be in Keokuk. I have been chasing that fellow for months, and thus far he has managed to elude me. If I have any kind of luck I expect to catch up with him and pass him before he reaches Baffin's bay. Then I shall turn around and chase him clear down to Topolobampo, just to get even."—Kansas City Star.

#### Her Choice.

"Your daughter," said Mrs. Oldcastle after being conducted through the newly furnished wing of the magnificent palace occupied by the Billingtons, "has such a splendid vocabulary."

"Do you think so?" her hostess replied. "Josiah wanted to get her one of them esotericisms, but I made up my mind right at the start that a vocabulary would look better in a room furnished like hers is, even if it didn't cost quite so much."

#### STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics.

New material from which to rebuild used up tissue cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"I found myself on the verge of a nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin woman.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me."

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream, and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts."

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained weight and felt like a different woman. Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy result." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.